



THE PHYSICIAN'S *Bookshelf*

STAINING METHODS—Histologic and Histochemical—J. F. A. McManus, M.D., Professor and Chairman of Department of Pathology, University of Alabama Medical Center; and Robert W. Mowry, M.D., Professor of Pathology, University of Alabama Medical Center. Paul B. Hoeber, Inc., Medical Division of Harper & Brothers, 49 East Thirty-Third Street, New York 16, N. Y., 1960. 423 pages, \$10.00.

This is a well organized, conveniently arranged handbook which describes nearly all conventional staining methods and also a good many useful special technics based upon specific chemical reactions in tissues, such as methylation, acetylation, certain reactions for carbohydrates and proteins and a variety of procedures for enzyme identification. The selection of methods has been made with good discrimination which has eliminated methods that are not satisfactory in the experience of the authors, who have worked with histochemical methods for many years. Adequate detail is provided for successful conduct of the procedures, without going into extensive discussion of mechanisms of reactions, although comment referable to the significance and reliability of various technics is provided.

This manual should be very useful in any tissue laboratory as an assembly of effective staining methods that might be employed in staining tissue structures of all kinds and in the identification of chemical substances that are subject to ready recognition in tissue sections.

ALVIN J. COX, M.D.

FUNDAMENTALS OF CHILD PSYCHIATRY—Stuart M. Finch, M.D., Associate Professor of Psychiatry and Director of the Children's Psychiatric Hospital, University of Michigan School of Medicine. W. W. Norton & Company, Inc., 101 Poplar Street, Scranton 9, Pa., 1960.

This is a textbook on Child Psychiatry written essentially for the beginning student of this new and rapidly expanding field. The subject matter is well organized, conforms to well established concepts in the field and is essentially conservative in dealing with psychoanalytically derived insights of personality development and psychopathology. Discussion of organic factors in etiology will provide the general practitioner and pediatrician familiar ground from which to advance their understanding. Personality development is discussed in terms of psychosexual maturation (oral, anal, phallic, latency and adolescent phases) with little integration or reference to early object relationship and ego development into this maturational pattern.

At times the subject matter is oversimplified, as for example in defining primary and secondary process on page 19. While there is ample evidence that the functioning of the ego is understood in its defensive operations, there seems little evidence that the concepts of Hartman regarding adaptive functioning of the ego or of Erickson's description of ego modes and societal modalities have been integrated.

Likewise the important work of Piaget on intellectual functioning has not made an imprint upon the author's presentation. Chapter III dealing with parental psycho-

pathology is excellent. The sections dealing with the various descriptive categories of psychopathology as defined by the American Psychiatric Association are handled in a craftsmanship-like fashion and will be generally useful in anchoring the reader's attention to an understanding of symptoms but such structure is achieved at the expense of some oversimplification. This adherence to descriptive nosology could give the impression that there exists in child psychiatry specific entities clearly separate from one another as there are for organic diseases. I was disappointed to see no mention of the syndrome of psychogenic megacolon and school phobia, both of which are becoming more commonly recognized these days. In discussion of psychosis of children, ample reference is made to Kanner and Mahler but no reference to the oft debated work of Bender. A section on treatment and environmental manipulation is well done. A beginning resident will find much of value here. Even with the shortcomings mentioned this is one of the most useful texts available in child psychiatry.

This book will interest the medical student, parent educator, the general practitioner, pediatrician and beginning psychiatric resident. A bibliography is appended.

JUSTIN D. CALL, M.D.

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MEDICAL AND BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN ISRAEL—Moshe Prywes, editor. Published by The Hebrew University of Jerusalem and Hadassah, The Women's Zionist Organization of America, 1960. Obtainable through Grune & Stratton, Inc., 381 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y. (for the Americas). 562 pages, \$8.00.

In this book printed in English, is presented the first survey of the medical and urologic research done in Israel.

There are 63 contributors. The achievements, as well as the many problems remaining to be solved are discussed.

The contents are divided into three parts: Part I, introduction; Part II, regional and applied research; and Part III, research of a general nature. Publications concerning both fundamental and applied research are included in this survey.

Even though Israel is a small country with a population of approximately 2,000,000, a survey such as this one represents a very difficult task. It is emphasized that fundamental research is not a luxury, but that the higher the quality of the fundamental research the better the quality of applied research. It is anticipated that science will play a major role in the future progress of Israel.

Some of the subjects presented in detail are as follows: Public health and applied research, plant sciences applied to agriculture, animal husbandry, industrial aspects of biological research, experimental biology, experimental and clinical research in medical disciplines, botany, zoology, and studies on the history of biology and medicine.

Anyone desiring to learn about the detailed scientific accomplishments of a young, vigorous, small country will find much of interest in this one comprehensive, concise volume.